TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Patd. DAILY, per Year ... BUNDAY, per Year..... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month. Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of United Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 29 Ann arrect. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Speak, or Go to Infamy!

The last opportunity which Mr. CLEVE-LAND will ever have to render a conspicuous service to the Democratic party is now face to face with him. He may cover his eyes and pretend not to see it, but he cannot hide it from the eyes of the people.

This service is to take himself and his personal ambition out of the way of Democracy, and out of the way of the cause of honest money, by a definite and public statement ending the third term movement.

We suggested recently a form of letter, declining a third term, which would be satisfactory to the party. Any other form that Mr. CLEVELAND may prefer will be equally satisfactory, providing it is equally distinct and conclusive.

That spirited opposition to the Administration's contrivances to control the Chi cago Convention which is manifesting itself so extensively in the Southern and Western States, is explained by the President's partners as proceeding from the prevalence of unsound money sentiment. The true explanation is not so simple as that. The widespread batred and distrust of the Administration's programme for Chicago have been inspired not so much by the belief that the representatives of Mr. CLEVELAND were working for a gold standard, as by the suspicion that they were working for a gold standard in order to procure a third term for an insatiate office seeker. Some time ago Senator Buice frankly informed Mr. CLEVELAND that his silence concerning a third term had proved the worst obstacle in the way of the honest money campaign in the West, and that the cause would be hopelessly lost unless the fatal embarrassment were removed. The accuracy of this judgment is obvious to every intelligent observer of events.

Incalculable mischief has already been wrought by Mr. CLEVELAND's plan of a passive campaign for a third term, not only to the cause of financial stability, but to the Democratic party in its largest character as a political organization; by his policy of persisting in silence until something should turn up in the way either of a foreign complication or of domestic politics to require his continued presence in the White House. Nothing has turned up. Nothing will turn up unless through his own manipulation. Only five weeks remain before the Convention. No honorable course is left to Mr. CLEVELAND but to repair, tardily and partially and with the best grace possible, the damage already done.

The reputation of having wrecked his party solely for the sake of himself, is not one which even the Hon. GROVER CLEVE-LAND can deliberately covet.

## The Blighted Hopes of Spain.

At several times within a few months Spain has looked for help from other powers in maintaining her authority in Cuba. Beveral of the papers of Madrid have repeatedly remarked that both France and England have interests in the West Indies cess, more especially as the United States is so very desirous that it shall be gained. They say that as we encourage insurrection in Cuba, so we would encourage it in Jawaters would be sure to fall under the control of our republic. We do not know them of the dangers which would encompass them if Spain were to lose Cuba. There are disturbing elements in all the in case these elements were stirred up by all the islands lying between Bahama banks and Dragon's Mouth

Spain's hope of help in maintaining her grasp upon Cuba has been increased by the voices raised in her behalf in other European countries. Many of the journals of France, England, Germany, and Russia have taken her side in the contest with the Cubans, and have encouraged her to make a determined stand against England toward the United States which what they have described as American interference, though, in truth, the American Government has never at any time interfered in the struggle between Spain and Cuba, and has even acted as though very much more friendly to Spain than to Cuba. Spain believes that the public sentiment of Europe is strongly in her favor, and that she has the moral support of all the other powers in her war against revolution.

The utterances of the leading organs of European opinion in Spain's favor are copled into a recent number of the Epoca, a Madrid journal that may be spoken of as the official organ of the Canovas Ministry, The Epoca is not satisfied with mere expressions of friendliness. It wants something better than phrases. It makes the demand "that the moral support of the European nations shall be converted into | point out that a common language did not substantial support," and that these na- prevent the United States from going to tions shall back up Spain in bidding defiance to the United States. The vehemence of our Madrid contemporary is the more remarkable because it is the organ of the

Government We believe that we speak with safety when we say that the Epoca's call for help will be in vain. We think that neither France nor England, much less Russia, has ever had any design of assisting Spain to hold Cuba. We are sure that these powers know that the United States have never "outraged international law" in their with the downright conveyance of some dealings with Spain. We regard it as wholly useless for Spain to look for any substantial support, or even any serviceable moral support, from any one of them Our Government has never got a word from any of them about Cuba. They know more than Spain knows about America.

We may say, without undue self-suffiglency, that there is yet less hope for Spain in

the suggestion of WEYLER's Havana organ, the Military Correspondent. This ferocious mouthpiece of the Casino Español bas given an outline of a Spanish scheme for our destruction. Spain shall immediately declare war against the United States; as soon as she has fired the first cannon shot in the war, the Southern Confederacy shall be revived, the States of the South shall withdraw from the Union, leaving the North helpless; and then Mexico shall declare war against us, for the purpose of recovering the ast domain now under our flag which once belonged to her. Thus the American republic, which is full of vanity, shall be dismembered, battered, prostrated, and have he conceit taken out of it, to the glory of Spain and the despair of Cuba. This idea of the Military Correspondent is too vast for as to deal with, and we can only preserve it until that day when we shall hear the sound of Spain's first cannon shot, as her artillery is turned toward the heart of the Greater New York, or until the Mexicans break into California, carrying a supply of that tobacco which must replace the Cuban article if WEYLER's embargo be not speedily removed.

We are happy to say that there are Spanish papers more sensible than the Epoca or the Military Correspondent. One of them is El Imparcial of Madrid, which urges Spain to adopt some practicable method of settling the Cuban question quickly. Another of them is El Liberal of Madrid, which expresses the desire of the Spanish people for peace, for the speedy termination of the bloody and costly war upon Cuba. Our own judgment in this case accords with that of the most clear-headed Spanish statesman now alive. The only way of establishing peace in Cuba is through the withdrawal of Spain's army therefrom.

#### Reasonably Specific.

The Hon, JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER of Ohio breaks a sllence somewhat long for him for the purpose of uttering the gracious prophecy that "the platform adopted at St. Louis will undou btedly declare against the free coinage of silver and be reasonably specific in its declaration for the gold standard."

If the St. Louis platform is "reasonably specific" in favor of the gold standard it will be a considerable improvement upon the Ohio platform, which is not specific at all on that subject

"Reasonably specific" is not a phrase which will make business men more cnamored of Ohio notions of finance. The Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER is himself a bimetallist of the vague and shifty kind so common among the Buckeye politicians.

#### Watterson and Bayard.

It seems that at a dinner given in London on Memorial Day to Consul-General Col-LINS, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Mr. HENRY WAT-TERSON of the Louisville Courter-Journal were both present. Each made a speech after his kind, and beyond question it was the Kentucky editor, and not Mr. BAYARD, who faithfully reflected the ideas and the feelings of the American people. Mr. BAYARD, in the familiar vein of post-

prandial disquisition which has caused him to be viewed with much complacency by Britons, was pleased to dwell upon the courtesy accorded American representatives in England." It is customary in civilized lands to receive the accredited envoys of a great power with courtesy. If the representatives of the greatest republic upon earth were treated with less civility than are those of the Russian, German, and Austrian empires, we should have a right to remonstrate and retaliate. Mr. BAYARD subsequently tried to justify his wistful, not to say pathetic, efforts to win the good will of Englishmen by asserting that in this line of aspiration he had an exemplar in the Father of his Country. He quoted from a letter, which he erroneously described as 'unpublished," a letter addressed in Auwhich would be jeoparded by Cuban suc- gust, 1798, by George Washington to the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, a loyalist refugee, who had deserted Maryland for England because he preferred monarchical to republican institutions. In a passage dirt of party politics." maics and in Martinique, and thus the Eng- which, Mr. BAYARD imagines, upholds his lish and French possessions in American own attitude toward England, Washing TON wrote: "I can venture to assert that no man in either country is more zealously whether the Spanish Ministry has made | devoted to the cause of peace and good unany presentation to France and Eng- derstanding between this country and other land upon this subject, but we can nations than I. Peace with all the world say that the leading Spanish journals is my wish, and I am persuaded that have not been backward in reminding it is the ardent wish of this Government." At the time when that letter was penned the Administration of John Adams was on the verge of war with France, and European colonies in the West Indies, and, no American statesman could desire to fight two great naval powers at once. Bethe restless Americans, it might not be long | sides, at that time, the only grievances before every foreign flag disappeared from which could embitter the mind of Wash-INGTON against Great Britain were the hiring of Hessians and the employment of

Indians against the colonists in the Revolutionary war, and the subsequent retention of the northwestern forts and the incitement of the Indian outbreak which led to St. Clair's defeat. Washington, who was to die in 1799, could not foresee the long tale of insolence and injury on the part of Indians expelled them in 1760. Unit in suc. Hon. Manuth Months ilaxxa's great popular the next century was to record; and it is therefore a slur upon his memory to assume that, if he were now living, he would play the fulsome role of Anglophil, to which Mr. BAYARD so smoothly lends himself.

Mr. WATTERSON, when his turn came to speak, did not need to go back a hundred years to find a prop for his opinions. He expressed with perfect frankness the thoughts and feelings which, as Englishmen should be made to understand, belong to a vast majority of his countrymen today, "I confess," he said, "that I am a land he learned the lesson of desiring the greatness and glory of one's native country. The talk," he continued, " of common institutions and a common language is cheap talk. More than this, it is in some respects misleading." Mr. WATTERSON went on to war with England on two occasions; and, to gratify the English relish for classical the slightest barrier to intestine wars in Greece. When Mr. WATTERSON proceeded to impute something vapor-like to the talk about common institutions, where conflicting interests are involved, every self-secking Englishman who heard him must have said "ditto" in his heart, Mr. WATTERSON concluded Indians, and for about two years mainuseful information, namely, that the United States and England are not likely to come to any durable agreement "until English-

Washington at Mount Vernon as Ameri-

caus find to thrill them with a similar feeling at the birthplace of SHAKESPEARE." By an interesting coincidence the report

of these speeches, delivered by two widely contrasted types of Americans in London on Memorial Day, was accompanied by the rumor that Mr. BAYARD was about to be recalled from the Embassy to the Court of St. James's. How would Mr. WATTERSON do for the post?

An Extensive Eleemosynary Project. The Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR of Obio delivered in April a speech on the PICKLER Pension bill which has only just now appeared in the Congressional Record. Gen. GROSVENOR'S platform concerning pensions is exceedingly simple:

"It has been one of the hopes and aspirations of my public life that I might live to see the time when the question of pensioning the men who saved the Union in the hour of its peril would cease to be a question that could by any possibility be dragged into party polities."

Good and sound. The question of pensioning soldiers of the Union fairly entitled to pensions should never have been a question of party politics. That it has been made such is due to the enterprise of Republican politicians less scrupulous in this respect than Gen. GROSVENOR professes to be. "I have always opposed the introduction of political considerations into the management of electrosy-nary and reformatory institutions in my own State, and in this by a much stronger reason am I impelled to denounce the dragging of the various questions that arise along the line of pensions into the mire and dirt of party politics."

Good again. Here is a distinct admission on the part of Gen. GROSVENOR that he regards the pension system of the United States as an eleemosynary institution, and therefore outside of the province of party politics. It is in fact an eleemosynary institution, and we are glad that Gen. GROS-VENOR, as an old soldier, has the frankness to say so.

"I do not believe that the condition to which I am ooking will ever be reached and the alm be accomplished until the open door to a pension certificate and to a place upon the pension roll of the country will be imply a certificate of honorable service and honorable tischarge, and nothing more." Now we begin to get a glimmering of Gen.

GROSVENOR'S method of lifting the pension question out of "the mire and dirt of party politics." He goes on: "So long as this machinery of the Pension Bu roughout the country is maintained there will be

manipulation and political agitation." As a substitute for the Pension Bureau and the systematic examination of claims under the present reckless system which

has built up a pension roll actually larger than the combined active lists of all the armies of the Union at any time during the civil war, Gen. GROSVENOR proposes this simple and comprehensive scheme: "I believe there can be no better solution of the

length of time, maintaining the disability pensions that exist, for we cannot get rid of them, or taking the per diem or length of service system, and admin-istering the whole system upon that plan." There it is now, in all its comprehensive

simplicity! Abolish the Pension Bureau and open the Treasury to every soldier in the Union army who can show a certificate of honorable discharge. In the place of any further attempt to maintain our pension system for the purposes for which pensions are legitimately paid by the various Governments on earth, establish a vast eleemosynary institution of which the beneficiaries shall be the survivors of the Union army, without distinction as to wounds or escape from personal injury, health or disease, capacity or incapacity to earn their own living, dependence upon public charity or independence of character; an eleemosynary institution in which a considerable part of the able-bodied population of this country shall be supported at the expense of the remainder of our citizens.

Again we thank Gen. GROSVENOR for emphasizing the eleemosynary character of

this vast enterprise. And all this in addition to the crushing pension burden already sustained by the country. It is costing us now about \$150,-000,000 a year, and has almost bankrupted the nation. The extension proposed by the plains of the Kaw. It is not unfair, however, to advocates of the larger electrosympty system assert that Mr. Zencura, great as were his is a matter to the financial details of which Gen. GROSVENOR, able arithmetleian as he is, pays no attention. He is too busy lifting the pension question "out of the mire and

# Tennessee's Centenary.

Yesterday Tennessee celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her admission to the Union. Unfortunately, the chief feature intended for the commemoration, the Nashville Fair, will not be ready until next May. In this matter she has followed the example set by Chicago, which held her Columbian Fair in the wrong year; but the result will be a more complete exhibition, and one, too, which will not have a Presidential canvass to divert attention from it.

It is an interesting fact that while Ter nessee was the third State to join the original thirteen, Vermont having preceded her on March 4, 1701, and Kentucky on June 1, 1792, her people had made an attempt at separate State existence long before. As early as 1754 North Carolinians had endeavored to settle the territory beyond the Alleghanies, and two years inter built Fort ceeding years other pioneers present in, and in time, at Watauga, a flourishing colonoutset of the Revolution, drew up the meshappy contest, and bear their full proper all their cash into bicycles. At besides representing Watauga in the North Carolina Legislature, distinguished himself in many hestillities with the Indians, and also against the British, notably in the vin-Jingo," and he added that it was from Eng- tory at King's Mountain, where he was a

most prominent figure. The Watauga settlement not only was no tive in defending its outpost, but grew in population and general prosperity. And when, in 1784, the Legislature of North Carolina took steps to cede to Congress Washington district, as it was called, or the whole of what is now Tennessee, the set tlers determined to have home rule and a voice in their future. They met allusions, he might have recalled the fact in convention, formed a Constitution, that a common language never constituted elected John Sevien Governor, and founded a State which they called Prink lin. North Carolina hastily repealed her act of cession, but the Tennesseenns were bent on their plan. SEVIER took the oath of office on March 1, 1785, a court was established, and Warnington College was founded. SEVIER made treaties with the

tained this anomalous rule. But at length North Carolina after de claring the new Government treasonable and SEVIER an outlaw, determined to put men find as much to thrill them with a him down by force. The settlers resisted, feeling of glory and pride at the tomb of | but SEVIER was captured and imprisoned then rescued, and finally, with his associates, yielded to superior force. The whole affair

seems strange in these days.

gress accepted the Tennessee tract, which had again been ceded by North Carolina, SEVIER was chosen to represent the Territory south of the Ohio in Congress. On Feb. 6, 1796, a Convention of the people of Tennessee adopted a Constitution and applied for admission to the Union. The act grant ing this admission was approved June I, 1796. SEVIER, the hero of Tennessee's earlier days, was her first Governor, and was chosen for three consecutive terms. Then, after an interval of two years, as the Constitution forbade four terms in succession, the people chose him for three terms more. Thrice also they sent him to Congress, and altogether it is not strange that in these anniversary days it is the primitive Tennessee of a hundred years ago that chiefly comes to mind, rather than the vigorous State of later years, while SEVIER's name, as that of the founder, is everywhere heard.

Tennessee has other names to bonst of in her record of a century. She gave the country the seventh, eleventh, and seventeenth Presidents, and she shares with New York and Ohio the honor of having furnished as many as three Presidents, Virginia alone surpassing her, with five.

### Nomination by Invitation.

As a candidate for President, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, or, if our esteemed contemporary the Jewelers' Weekly knows, the Hon. WILLIAM H. McKINLEY, is a marvel of precocity. He has assumed already, long before the meeting of the Republican National Convention, rôles heretofore reserved by good taste and the more evenly distributed influences of politics to a party nominee. The most effective weapon to accomplish his success has been prophecy, cast in brass. Prophecy has not only chosen him at St. Louis by acclamation, but it has covered the first part of his term as a sureenough President by announcing, not without semblance of authority, a policy. The uniform has been donned before the commission has been issued. And yet the most gorgeous and possibly the most efficacious display of authority which the Mc-Kinleyites would have all wavering delegates believe was sure to come, was the issuance of invitations to eminent opponents to visit McKINLEY in the hope of

We recall the memorable pilgrimages to Mentor, when one high Republican after another went in humility to consult with the elected GARFIELD, many of them doubtless on Garffeld's invitation. But no one has ever heard before of a candidate for problem than to put it on one of two systems, either to draw pensions for honorable service, regardless of of his party to step up to the Captain's nomination inviting the important men office and settle before the meeting of the nominating convention.

If McKINLEY is nominated be will have taught less progressive politicians a new trick. If you want to be nominated for President, invite your party friends to come and see you. It will have a great effect upon the popular mind.

"This is declined to be a year of great politi-cal runture, and the final result may be the alignment of the out parties on entirely new bases,"—"">pringfeld Expedit at

Why seek new bases? Why not restore the Democracy to its old foundations? Equal rights for all! No Socialism! No populistic incor tax! The Republic forever! No Third Term!

Envy, that yellow dog which ever snaps at the heels of greatness, now growls at the glory of the Hon, Charles Henry Grosvenor, the consulting mathematician of the firm of HANNA & HANNA. Some diver into the depths of the past has come up all dripping with the discovery that Mr. D. C. ZERCHER, who used to prepare statistics for the Populists of Kansas when the Hon. LOBAINE D. LEWELLING, the favorite son of thunder and the evelone, was the Governor of that State, out-Grosvetored Guosvaxon, Mr. Zehenen is no longer living, but the recollection of his skill and industry as a political stat-istician is still gratefully cherished on the gifts for mathematics, was never the equal of Gen. GROSVENOR as a computer and a ready reckoner. Gen. Girasvex on has introduced inno-vations which must have a powerful effect upon the campaign computations of the future. It is doubtful if either Copensicus or Keplin to destruction and their houses also reached the height of scientific imagination on which tien Greevision has stood for the last three months, and Newton himself never exceeded the simplicity and the majesty of the Onto formula: Four times one is ninety-six with one hundred and thirty-nine to carry.

The Hon, WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG IS and to be considering the advisability of going to White Sulphur Springs, Mon., the waters of which are reported to cure him who partakes of them of the terrible mainly known as tobacco eating. The Mayor should go by all means. No matter what he leaves undone. No matter home he hales to leave the Hon, Jon Ezektri, Henous schind. No matter how het politics are and how interesting things may look to a native of the Buckeye Preserves. Nothing is more important than that the Mayor of New York should cease to be a tebacco eater and that the loatnly cuspidor should be banished from the by thall. The hope of true reform is situated.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cincin-Loudon on the Tennessee, from which the | note Tribune, has contributed its mite to the demonstration by interviewing a bootblack in time, at Watauga, a flourishing colon. When a politician as well as an artist. This was formed. John Seviel, was one of its foremost men, and it was he who, at the formachine," he complains. People in this part morial, of which Tennesseeans are proud, | 1.1.ed, but doubtless the scarcity of money of the world continue to have their shoes polasking that the colony might be namezed to have't reached this town as yet. Be-North Carolina, in order to "aid in the untion of the expenses of the war." Sevien, rate, the artist politician is in doleful dumps and wrings his hands over the enormity of the times and the lack of resort to his chair, But he doesn't despair. He foresees an era brighter than his most NARCISSES-luring shine "When McKINLEY is President," he cries, "h will find work for the people, and they will make money, and then they can afford to have their shoes shined." The prospect is engaging but the artistic temperament should b trusted in this case. There is a most disquieting rumor that the Hon, WILLIAM McKINLEY WORK rubbers so as to avoid compromising his feet.

> Above all the noise of the cart-wheel captuins and the shouting, the strong, clear, deep, rings supreme, like a chime of bells over a concert of lewsharps. The Ron. HEZ LUNG remains the most powerful and the most attractive of all the silver centers. Others may spout or dribble. He alone is as majestic and unfailing as the sea. If the argyromanlacs want to name for President their noblest champion, they can name no other than the Hon ling Luxo. He ves in Mercer county, but he belongs to the whole world. In the language of one of his admirers, he "is the Engle who bears aloft the Eugzard Dollar."

For many months the fame of the Hon. YCLOSE DAVIS has filled and persossed the tate of Texas. His was the engle's eye, the Bon's heart, the elephant's stately tread, the sice of many waters. Whenever any new problem had to be tackled and thrown by the stnewy Sects of Populism, the Hon, Cyclore Davis was the bor selected to do the job; and he never falled to do it well. In political economy, it When, in its act of April 2, 1790, Con- finance, in all the plain and fancy work

of statesmanship, the brain and hand of CYCLONE DAVIS worked wonders and made Texas prouder of him than of her own proportions. But the competition of gentus is especially severe in the domain of the Lone

sonnel has at last reached a definite Fischer bill for that of the pay corps, and those Providence Plantations are becoming painfully of the Hall bil, for that of the medical corps. acute and acutely painful. In fact, unless relief comes very soon, there is every probability

Beginning with the line, the first step taken is that the State will either be driven beneath the to so after the distribution of the present number of commissioned officers as to enlarge by Atlantic Ocean or landed high and dry in Massathirty the number of places in the higher grades. chusetts, probably somewhere about the base of That is to say, there are to be fitteen more Cap-Wachusett. The bosms of the Hon, CHARLES WARREN LIPETT and the Hon. D. RUSSELL BROWS for the Republican nominatains and fifteen more Commanders than now. This single step would result in the promo-tion of thirty officers in the grade of Lieutenanttion for Vice-President are pressing against Commander, where the lack of promotion has been so much complained of, while, of course, other with such force that all the soil of the State is gradually gathering corresponding advances would occur in every grade below. In addition, two more Rear Adinto an immense ridge. The thing ought to be stopped. Everybody venerates Bnown and Lipmirals are created, making eight in all, and to even matters there are to be two fewer Com-PITT, but really it would be cheaper to lose them than to lose Rhode Island, Will not BROWN modores or a reduction from ten to eight. The and Lippitt consent to arbitration,? Can't one former plan of abolishing the grade of Comof them be induced to scale down his claim and accept the offer of a job as Secretary of Agrimodore, except as a titular rank for bureau officers or others, seems to have been abandoned. culture or Consul-General to the Anthropopha-But the creation of two more Rear Admirals will insure some promotion of Commodores The Hon. JOSHUA LEVERING of Maryland forthwith, besides making the path shorter hereafter from the grade of Captain to that of

may not get as many electoral votes as some other candidates for President yet to be nominated, but it is only just to say that he looks every inch a President. He is not only the most pulchritudinous candidate now in the field, but nobody is likely to be put up who can excel or even come very near equalling him in distinction of appearance. There may be candidates with as fine a forehead, but surely there can be none with a finer. The head is well shaped, the eyes are large, clear, and direct and frank in their wave. The mouth, which knows not the savor of flagous, is entirely genial. In point of whiskers the present Emperor of Austria has been a dis-tinct imitator of Mr. Levening. In short, the chief of the straight Drys is a comely and symmetrical personage. He radiates not merely respectability, but dignity. With his picture on it the Dry ticket ought to be unusually attractive, and is sure to be treasured as a sou-There comes a wailing sound from Ken-

tucky, and a sound as of the rattling and clank-ing of chains. The Hon. WILLIAM O'CONNELL BRADLEY, Governor, hears it in his palace at Frankfort, and the cold dew bathes his fore-

WAY to Tone SCRUTCHINS.

gous Islands?

venir.

fire band they fell also upon the Temple of to p. whose gates were to be opened in the sixth month for the cathering of the tribe of G. O. Pter that th might choose a Chief, who was also to be the High

And the covering of the Temple was rent in twain and it was rolled up as a serol and cast to the earth.

Then did the great men of the tribe of 0, 0. Pter
counsel together concerning what things should be done respecting the new condition which had arisen And It came to pass that Hanna the Profit, Ital the Low Priest, Kohlsaat, the Cutef Scribe, Handy, the scribe, or overnor, the Count of Many Foures, and a host of those looking to like the still as their hope and refuge, rose up and do lared as one man that the congression of the tribe of the Pier was to be in no But among those not looking to 10) the Still as the

hope and refuge arose much disputing with their op-And they said note the followers of BR the Still Let

us not concregate now, but at some favorable acason, when the city has somewhat recovered from its sore travail and the inhabitants thereof are no longer planned in a great sorrow.

And Manley, the Resultie, and Clarkson, the Allsonian, not left inclusing to this saying. Yea, serity,
And others also of them were favorable to delay
and desired that the congregating be posteroned unit
a later season, for their charity for the people of the

city in travail was very great. Thereupon, Clerkson, the Allsonian, seeing that the opposing basis were disposed to doubt, stepped forth from among his kind and said unto the followers of 107 the bill. On, we of little faith, be not afraid. 10 the bill will have no less opportunity at a Liter season then so the at this present.

Then Planck, the Sixther, trains a veroll of parchment, wrote as inscription up is it and held frainfr where it could be seen of all; and the fracelytion was

And Hahn, the Low Priest, chanted derisively unto them: We're onto you; we're outo you.

## The Malignancy of the Third-term Move-

From the Washington Post. We are not disposed to deny that the prevailing doubt as to Mr. Cleveland's attitude with reference to another nomination has builthe effect of drawing thousands of Democrats away from the sound money ranks, which are supposed to favor a third term, and converting them into followers of the sliver moves ment, which is not riously opposed to him. We have reason to believe, in fact, that a very large proportion of those who have condended in electing sliver dele-gations to thicago have been inspired to that course by the assumption that a free-con Convention will mean the detert of any prospect of Br. Cieveland's no sinution.

#### A Characteristic Philadelphia Scene, From the Philadelphia Record.

Two bluebettle files were bushing lastly about the closed window of a Welnut street cars afternoon. The sun transmit through was just warm enough to be pleasant, and the fles walked up to the top of the pane and then buzzed down again.

Boston's Literary Status. From the Russian Journa

In the literary movement of today Boston, Mass, and Boston, England, are equally important and equally respected by the world at large

All that a Mugwamp Can Sec. from the Hoston Herald.

The split in the Democratic party is solely on the ver question.

Terror in a Name. From the Galveston Luily News Mrs. Fussy Toddies is a Mississippi constable

THE NAVY PERSONNEL. The Bill Which Has at Last Been Framed

for Naval Reorganization. WASHINGTON, June 1.-After long considera-Star. The Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS rules the world of intellect no longer, or exerts but a divided tion the House sub-committee which has had charge of the reorganization of the navy persway. A new star, and one of superior magnitude, now glitters from the Populist firmament. ment in the matter. This has been done, to a Col. Tone Scrutchins is now the first bulwark and ornament of Texas Populism. As Cimanus preat extent, by taking the separate measures devised for the different branches of the service gave way to Grotto, so Cyclone Davis gives as the general basis for action. Thus the provisions of the Meyer bill furnish much of the proposed legislation for the line, those of the The internal troubles of Rhode Island and Wilson bill for the engineers, those of the

This part of the committee's plan may perhaps command widespread approval. With eight Rear Admirals instead of six, 60 Captains instead of 45, and 100 Commanders instead of 85, the immediate promotions will be many, and, in addition, it will hereafter be possible to arrive at command rank earlier in life, which is one of the main aims of the present bill. On the other hand, the oponents of the compulsory reserve list will not be gratified at finding that the committee has retained this feature of the Moyer bill. The argument in favor of such a course is that the unusually large number of officers taken into the may from the Naval Academy during and just after the civil war has created a permanent congestion, or "hump," in the channel of promotion, and that the only way to restore normal conditions is to remove a portion of this "hump" by creating a reserve list from its members. In doing this the aim is to work as little injustice as possible by taking for the reserved list only fixed proportions of the classes which had superabundant graduates at that time, and also by making the privileges of this new reserve list or great as to cause less that eight Rear Admirals instead of six, 60 Capserved list only fixed proportions of the clusses which had superabundant graduates at that time, and also by making the privileges of this new reserve list so great as to cause less individual hardship. On the other hand, it will be urged by the opponents of the plan that men who went into the navy at that time, and are now officers of long experience, ought not to be set aside from active duty merely in order to give promotion to youngsters. The basis of the reserve list system is held by them to be invidious.

Ima of chaina. The Hon. William O'Connet.
Hisanlary, Governor, hears it in his palace of Frankfort, and the cold dew bathes his force head, and his feet shuffle uneasily as if they didn't fit, and public documents cease to interest him. He feels the growing uneasiness of his sixteen delegaries, the sweet sixteen who are, or were, to bear his boom tenderly to St. Louis and see that it doesn't get lost in the immensities of the Convention Hall. But the sixteen are conscious that loneliness is stealing over them. They find it agriculture that the hone of the convention Hall. But the sixteen are conscious that loneliness is stealing over them. They find it agriculture that the hone of the convention of the co

e apothecaries, who are to be known as phar-iclasts. This latter provision has heretofore on explained.

As to the great question of staff rank, it is set.

been explained.

As to the great question of staff rank, it is settled in this bill by giving to the staff positive rank and iffle, with an official status for the searoning staff, and a right to command in their own departments, subject, of course, to the commanding officer of the line. The latter is not to delegate his command to others, while canable of exercising ft, or so long as he is on board white.

while canable of exercising it, or so long as he is on board ship.

The enlisted men are not forcotten. They have extramissions opened to them, as in the orms. The term of enlistment is increased to four years, and dear she places at rards and stations as Capitalis of the watch and ship keeners must go to long and faithful service. Enlisted men who show promise may be ordered to the Navai Academy for six months, so as to increase their chances of getting a commission, and any enlisted engineer, under the years of me, who has served three years, may try for a commission, conceiling with the cardets of the Navai Academy and he schools. Machinists are to have hereafte. So a month for the first five years, with an increase then to Soo.

to \$300.

A mochanges in these provisions might possible be made in the full committee, but this is the result at present reached. With the session so far advanced, no a ton beyond reporting them can be expected now.

## More About Ira Aldrich.

To THE LATION OF THE SUB-SITE There are interest ing facts connected with Ira Aldrich, the distinguished tragedian, not given in your brief reference in to day's paper to this remarkable character. I know him perually. He was sensitive, and felt kernly the biting form of American prejudice levelled against his raforce of American prejudice levelle? acutact his race. He was an American magne. He realized the force of clearages in own a recent he paid of their mean his native lead, tout 2 miles ander a dark skin was thearten not despised on all soles in the United States, lie and toleraged on all soles in the United States, lie and tolerage he have his force anginetics, it is not tolerage in have his force anginetics, it is the was not not home branches to evolution of the recent of the second state from the contract of the second state from the contract of the second state from the contract of the second state of the second sta

Hene, scatts summy in his adjective and palife in blade actions. I was affired at the family by a peculiar though state and a superior in other as scale made account state at the family in the part of the state and a superior in the state at the state of the state at the state at the state at the state at the southers again as four in the state at the southers seem a round used for the state at a state at the southers after a state at the southers after a state at the southers are not beyond the state at th

A Clergyman to Be Charged with Book

the impround experience.

eral, all but the dame."

Thett. To rue Entron to The Service The Six is reader-ing the public a valuable service in decouncing those self-styled teachers of public morals who are per-mitted by their shorn famils to practice the violation

I the eighth commandment for fear of scandal. This

Their inframal experience.

I correct several months and that books of mine on pictures, with my backmost in our bright man do not shifted each of the peace is the peace of a time conceans there were the peace state of a time conceans there is a 17, 100 cm. I be not of the finance decisions in a latter to which be decise as to agree easy i carrieds. Fixed repeats the different har particle as the content of the finance of the content of

Wherein Stephens Differed with Toombs. Once, at Liberty Hall, I was present when Gen Touche made a statement that was bereaud there procused with mild proceedy the a muddled thus Commoner piped out shrilly. "All but the damn, Gen-

A Bansas Cycling Contume.

atreets of Atol ison the other evening riding a bloyets. | against the classical-French drama.

IDENTIFICATION BOOKS.

A Scheme for Proving Identity in Various

From the St. Louis Globe-Lemocrat.

Passports are intended primarily for the pure pose of identification. The same idea is the ob-ject of a scheme which has been adopted lately by a number of the nations of the world. The question whether it shall be taken up by the United States is to be discussed at the Conven-tion to be held in Washington next winter. The idea referred to is nothing more nor less than an identification book, which enables the holder to establish his identity wherever in the world he may be. This is often a matter of the utmess

an identification book, which enables the noider to establish his identity wherever in the world he may be. This is often a matter of the utmoss importance. Travellers ignorant of the lamsuage of the country through which they are journeying are apt to have trouble in securing mail addressed to them. In cashing money or ders, and in various other ways. They may even find themselves stranded for lack of the very funds which are awaiting them at the Post Office, simply because they are not personally known. It is mainly through agitation of the subject by tourists that the identification; book has become an accomplished fact.

The book of identification is a small, green paper-covered book of convenient size for the pocket. It costs only ten cents, and may be bought at any Post Office. On the inside of the cover is placed a photograph of the holder, tied in place, and fastened by a scaled ribbon. To this is attached the signature of the person. On the opposite page is a deciaration signed by the Post Office official, stating that photograph and signature are genuine. Of course, the official witnesses the making of the signature and is easily able to determine whether the portrait is a likeness of the applicant or not. On the hext page is a full description of the holder of the book, giving details as to height, eyes, nose, forehead, chin, mouth, coloring, hair, and "particular marks." Thus, if a man has a wart on his nose it is mentioned.

Now follows a declaration to the effect that "on presentation of this book and the signing of a receipt, any Post Office is required to deliver to the boider all mail matter addressed to him." It is necessary, however, that the signature on the receipt shall correspond to the signature in the book, and the signing of the book of identification is made up of a series of receipts arranged like bank checks, which may be torn out and given in exchange for mail matter or money transmitted by mail. It is easy to see that this plan is calculated to save an immense amount of trouble. T

ends of the ribbon are rastened by an omeian seal.

Aiready the scheme has been adopted by France, Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, Roumania, Tunis, Venezuela, and Chill. It remains to be seen whether it will be accepted by the United States.

Remarkable Things Shows, by the Kinet-oscope When Reversed. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Impossibilities made possible by mee the modern inventions in the electrical field " furnished the theme of a lecture given recently by Prof. G. Queroult in the Paris Academy of bit upon the idea to turn around photographia records and also the series of pictures seen through the kinetoscope, respectively the kine-matograph. Having photographed a plant at matograph. Having photographed a plant as recular intervals and shown in the kinetoscope, the growth, the development of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers, and fruit, the same consequence of photographic pictures reversed was presented to the eye of the astonished academicians, who wondered at the fruit turning into flowers, flowers into buds, buds drawing back into themselves and disappearing, the leaves closing, getting smaller and disappearing, the stem getting shorter and shorter, until the earth closes over it.

The most incredible things are developed before the eyes of the spectator, if a most ordinary sories of such pictures is reversed. A drinker takes up an empty glass and replaces it full upon the table; a smoker sees the stump of a cigar flying at him from the floor, takes it to his mouth and sees the smoke originate in the room, draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gradually lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them by their so to reserved.

draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gratically lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them by their, so to speak, walking up on him into their places, while he himself performs motions of which we can understand nothing, because we never saw these most ordinary motions performed backward; a man, for instance, seated at a table before an empty plate, works hard taking bite after bite from his mouth, until the chicken is whole again on the dish before him, and the side dishes are also returned full to their respective places. In order to fully enjoy an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition of the kinetoscope, such an exhibition on machine and reversed in another. It would be advisable, however, to inform the spectators previous to their looking at such a reversed series of pictures, for otherwise they might think themseives the victim of a dream, a hallucination, or something worse.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The first news of the cyclone reached New Orleans not ten minutes after the funnel shaped cloud began its work of devastation. Not one man in a hundred who is not in possession of the facts could guess in as many trials how the news arrived. It came over the nool-room news arrived. news arrived. It came over the pool-room wires through New Yerk. The local penciller had just circled the winner of the fifth race at St. Louis and were awaiting the coming of the odds for the next event, when the operators in all of the rooms in the city sang out simultane ones, "A storm has stark the Estimated. all of the rooms in the city sang out simultaneously: "A storm has strek the Fair grounds,
The roof of the grand stand was blown away,
and four people were killed." This is all the information the frequenters of the pool room
could set, and as there are two or three New
Orleans firms making books at the Fair
grounds much concern was felt by the sporting
fraternity for their safety. There were no races
at the Fair grounds yesterday, but in some mans
ner it was learned that the New Orleans boys all
cscaped injury.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Czar Nicholas II, expects a possible Ozarewitos me time next fall, says the London Court Journal,

The angel Gabriel, through Mile, Couldo damages. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, bought Montariler, one of the largest estates

in Lorraine. A hundred original sketches by Forain, the carlcaturist, were sold for \$8,600 at an auction to Parts recently. Elephants in Africa are becoming so scarce that

is proposed to establish protected reservations for them on territory under British protection, like Pupils in the German Gymnasia and Real Schulen

are steadily decreasing in number, preferring to go to the schools where English and French are substituted for Latin. Bimetallism is the latest subject Emperor William has taken up. He has sent to London and to Paris for the latest reports on the subject and will carry

them as bathast on his summer cause. Queen Marsherita of Italy's mother, the downger Duchess of Genen, was taken with small-pox during a recent visit to the Quirinal, and was nursed by her daughter.

One of the most painful episodes of the Paris commune, the shooting of Mgr. Darboy, Arch-bishop of Paris, and his fellow hostages, was comconcrated on May 24, the twenty-fifth anniversary, by requiem masses in the Paris churches. the Malabar coast in southwestern India there

are 200,000 Catholics, who came originally from halden and are Nesterians. They have hitherto had I attn lishops, but the propaganda has decided that they shall have two litations of their own rite. Dr. Newman Hall's eightfeth birthday was obvest in London by the presentation to him of his own portrait and an illuminated address signed by his English and American friends. He still preaches four times a week.

King Alfonso AllL's tenth birthday was coleking allouse All. I be a based given by his mother in Matrid, but by a more remarkable dinner given by his grandmether's husband, ex-King Francisco de Asalsi, at Epinay, near Parts, at which Queen

Isabelia II. was present.

A Congregational church as a memorial of John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, is to be erected at that also ough. England, where Robinson gathered his first congregation of dissenters.

The church will cost \$20,000. The church will cost \$30,000, and Ambassador

yard will lay the corner stone. A five pound meteorite which fell last April in an orchard hear Namur, in Belgium, nearly killing a young man who was digging there, has been exam-ined at the university falsoratory at Ghent. It con-

ined at the university laboratory at others. It con-tiess of a whitish crystalline paste, containing fron, troditic, olivine, brountie, and chondrol. One act of Victor Rugo's "Cromwell," a play which has bever been performed, in spite of its literary importance, will be given at the Comedia Francisco, a lart of the programme for the fare-Francisise as part of the programme for the fare-well benefit of M. Martel. It is in the preface to "Comwell," in 1827, that Victor Hugo asserted

From the Kannas this Journal.

A woman wearing a Homer Humbard was on the the principles of the Romantics and declared was